To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Inclosed please find ten dollars (\$10) the contribution of a family in this place who were not unmindful of the suggestion in The Tribune that in our festivities we remember the suffering friends of Freedom in Kansas. Hoping that many others of your subscribers have compiled with your request, and that you will receive many such tokens of sympathy with these who are familishing while they are so nobly fighting the battle of Freedom, we remain yours till the battle is ended,

Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Waterbury, Coam., Nov. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:
Sir: On Friday, Oct. 31, the ladies of our village
held a Levee to aid the Kansas sufferers, where they
realized in goods (clothing, &c.) and cash \$430, \$105
of which was in goods, the balance, \$125 cash, I inclose to your care, to be forwarded for their use, hoping
it will not approximate the hands of the Missouri Border
Ruffians not the United States Border Ruffians.
P. S.—The box of clothing has been forwarded to
the Kansas Aid Rooms, Boston.

Dester, Maine, Nov. 14, 1856.

The New-Orleans Delta puts the case squarely

before Mr. Buchanan. We quote:

"The issue will be before the incoming President, and he must meet it. His Cabinet cannot be harmonious and efficient if it have hostile elements in it. His policy must be either what the South desires it to bethe development of the Ostend programme in respect to Cuba and Central America, and the assertion of the right of the South to extend her institutions and her territory, and grow her growth without stint or restriction—or it must be the opposite. There is no middle ground for anything but a wretched, disgusting ruiuous, rotten do nothingism. The South elected Mr. Buchanan. Will he not appreciate the fact? Will he be grateful? Will he forget whence he derived his pewer, and where he must look to be sustained? The future must answer." before Mr. Buchanan. We quote: ture must answer."

There is truth in this. The new Administration

must be either one thing or the other. It must be either Republican or Border Ruffian. There can be no compromise between the two. Either Kansas must be a Free State and Fillibusterism must be scotched, or the Slavery extention policy must be carried out completely and unreservedly. In this case who can honestly doubt which Buchanan will choose? Let The Delta by reassured. Its candidate, whether he will or 1 must fulfill his pledges and give himself entirely to the work of extending the curse and shame of human bondage.

"An English Democrat" objects to our general requirement of one year's residence in the State as a prerequisite to voting. We think he fails to perceive the true object of that requirement. It is to prevent colonizing from certain into doubtful States. For instance, the three contiguous States. New-York, Massachusetts and Vermont, gave a far greater aggregate majority for Fremont than was given against him in all the Free States that west for Buchanan. In other words-those three States could have safely spared Fremont voters enough to carry all the Free States for Fremont. And much colonizing would doubtless have been done on both sides but for the requirement of a year's residence prior to voting.

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA AND GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856. Official returns from all the parishes in Louisiana but one, give Buchanan 2,000 majority. Buchanan has 14 387 majority in Georgia-one

county yet to year from. The North Carolina Legislature met on Wednesday

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX—OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.
The steamship Canada arrived here at 12 o'clock last night and sailed again at 2 this morning. Clear works at Wind west.

weather. Wind west. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.
The steamship Niagara arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails for the South were dispatched via the Sound, and will be due in New-York at an early hour on Saturday morning.

MORE RIOTING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.

Late on Wednesday night a party of rowdies attacked an American ball and two Americans were shot,

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1856.

Last night the block on the levee, known as the City Buildings, and consisting of thirteen stores, occapied by some of the heaviest firms in the city, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. The insurance has not been ascertained. The block sold a year ago for \$183,000.

SAW-MILLS BURNT AT OLDTOWN, ME. BANGER, Friday, Nov. 21, 1856.
The extensive saw-mills in Oldtown owned by Rufus
D. Wind, of Bangor, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The Canal Tolls for the season to the 15th inst. foot up \$2,590,369, a deficiency, as compared with the same period in 1855 of \$42,487. CANAL TOLLS.

TRIBUTE TO A FELLOW. TOWNSMAN. - Last week, the people of Somersworth, N. H., illuminated many of the public and private buildings of that flourishing town, and turned out in procession to welcome home John A. Burleigh, esq., on his return from Europe, whither he had been to secure medical aid in the recovery of his lost eyesight. Mr. Burleigh has done much for education and public morals in that town and the south-eastern part of the State, and his townsmen took this occasion to acknowledge their appreciation of his labors. The Great Falls Advertiser represents the reception as having been handsomely managed.

A MANUFACTURING CITY .- We find in The Provi Journal the following statistics of that beautiful

dence Journal the following statistics of that beautiful and enterprising city:

"The City of Providence contains 73 steam engines, and within 100 rods of the city line are 12 or 15 more, that for all practical purposes belong here: 56 jewelry establishments, employing 1,400 hands and yielding an annual product of \$2,771,600; three bleaching and dyeing works, employing 350 hards, and finishing 50,980,000 yards of goods: 22 manufactories of machinery steam-engines, believe castings, &c., employing 2,662 hands, 9,450 tuns of coal, 11,005 tans of pig inco. 9,801 tuns of other iron, and producing annually iron, 9,801 tuns of other iron, and producing annually iron, 9,801 tuns of other iron, and producing annually steam engines, 220 boilers, 3,584,000 pounds of nuts, steam engines, 220 boilers, 3,584,000 pounds of nuts, and other articles to the total value of \$2,561,000; &c., and other articles to the total value of \$2,561,000; &c. and a great variety of smaller manufactories, yielding and a great variety of smaller manufactories, yielding together an annual product of \$17,415,740.

ETHE HOS. KENNETH RAYNER.—It is stated that a personal difficulty occurred on Monday last, in the streets of Raleigh, N. C., between the Hon. Kenneth Rayner and the citior of The Standard growing out of Mr. Rayner's speech in Philadelphia, preceding the Presidential election, and the strictures of the editor named thereupon. Mr. Rayner inflicted several blows upon his adversary with a care, when they were separated and bound over, in \$4,000 cach, to keep the STHE HOS. KENNETH RAYNER. -It is stated that a

For The Tribune.

THE DISMISSAL OF TYNG. "We have but these words to say, "served him right." [Church Journal (Episcopal) SERVED him right! How could be dare To touch the idel of our day? What if its shrine be red with blood?

Why, let him turn his eyes away, Who dares dispute our right to bind, With galling chains, the weak and poor To starve and crush the deathless mind, Or bunt the slave from door to door

Who dares dispute our right to sell The mother from her weeping child? To hush, with ruthless stripes and blows, Her shricks and sobs of anguish wild

'Tis right to plead for heathen lands, To send the Bible to their shores, And then to make, for power and pelf, A race of heathens at our doors.

What holy horror filled our hearts-It shook our church from dome to nave-Our cheeks grew pale with pious dread, To hear him breathe the name of slave.

Upon our Zion, fair and strong,
His words fell like a fearful blight:
We turned him from our saintly fold;
And this we did to "serve him right."
FRANCIS E. WATKINS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NICARAGUA.

be endangered by full disclosures!

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I arrived in the steamer Texas from Nica. ragua, but have been confined all the time to my bed by the sorry effects of hardships and privations which I suffered during my short military career in the grande armée of the American Gengkis Khan. I now avail myself of the first moment of quietness to give you a short outline of things in Nicaragua, reserving a more full and substantiated history of facts connected with the present situation of that country for a more favorable opportunity. I have left behind me, in the bloody hands of Walker, responsibilities dear to my heart, whose lives might

In the first part of September a friend and myself, while in Havana, were handed a pompous prospectus of emigrating speculations in the Republic of Nicaragua. I need not say with what brilliant colors the climate and resources of that country were represented on that enticing paper. I suppose you see specimens of such humbugs every day, even in this fortunate country. What captivated the most our sympathies was the offer of two hundred and fifty acres of rich and beautifully situated land, where we might have a permanent home in the pursuit of our respective professions; my friend being a very able naturalist, and I a very humble practitioner of medicine and surgery. We had also a lad with us, a little over thirteen years, whom we took as an assistant. We accepted these flattering propositions; the arrangements were quickly make for our transportation to the new El Dorado : and a paper, purporting to be a land warrant, was handed to us, in which it was expressly stipulated that out of two hundred and fifty acres of land, 100 acres should go to the company as payment of our free passage, while the remaining 150 acres would be assigned to each of us on our arrival on the spot. On board the steamer, we found ourselves in company with 35 Frenchmen, who, like ourselves, had been blindly allured into the same enterprise. As soon as the vessel arrived at St. Juan, we were asked, in a manner which did not seem prepared for any evasion, to surrender the land warrants, and they would make everything right on our reaching Granada. On our arrival in that noble and ancient city, we were roughly showed to the quartel (barracks), and were each furnished with a musket and a complete military accoutrement. We saw immediately, by the appearance of the persons and things that were about us, that any remarks from us would not meet with a favorable reception; reasoning has never been a part of strategical science. Therefore, we this latter place, our company, composed of ab

unanimously resolved to faire bonne mine à maurais jeu, and to submit to circumstances. We were drilled for about a week in the military exercise, and one night we were awakened by the drums and ordered to start with all speed for Masaya. At 50 men, officers included, arrived at noon on the following day, after a very fatiguing march, not for the distance, which is only 15 miles, but on account of the horrible state of the roads. Toward evening we were regaled with a sumptuous repast, which consisted of a kind of soup, the smell and taste of which would have deterred, I am certain, your dogs from soiling their chops with it. Rest was just as necessary to us as food, and we were delighted when we were told that we might lie down for a few hours. A bed or a hammock would be a luxury among the Nicaraguan regenerators, and their ultra democratic habits would scorn it. We were, then, glad enough to lie on the bare floor, a little straw or hay being allowed only to the officers. But before midnight the enjoyment of a sound sleep was broken again by the beating of the drums, and at the point of the swords of the officers (nearly all Irish rowdies) we were pushed into the ranks and compelled again to march toward Granada, but by a different and longer route than the one we had followed a few hours before. The fatigues and hardships of that disastrous retreat, in the middle of one of the darkest nights, by precipices through and narrow ways covered with water and mud two feet deep, are beyoud all description. More than half the number of my company died on that horrible night from exhaustion, starvation and fatigue, or were lost on the way. On our return from Masaya to Granada we found that the main body of Walker's army had left for that town, and shortly afterward the place was invested and attacked by a combined force of Guatemalans and some volunteers from St. Salvador and natives of Nicaragua. The few troops which Waiker had left in Granada, joined by all the American inhabitants in the place and the public employees, fought most brilliantly, and resisted the attack until the principal army, personally commat-ded by Walker, arrived to our rescue. Then the assailants, finding themselves between two fires, were obliged to retreat, leaving bebind them their wourded and dead (about 400 in all) and a few pieces of artillery, of very little use. I must say that the Americans had on that occasion the advantage of keeping up their fire from behind strong ramparts and barricades, and they also had pienty of good ammunition and excellent fire-arms, which had lately arrived from the neutral United States. The stories that some journals have published are utterly false, that

the native inhabitants of Granada did predigies of

valor in defeading their city. The Spanish popula-

tion of Granada, which, before Walker's protection.

amounted to 15,000, can scatcely number now 200

untive families; all the rest have emigrated and

joined Rivas: and Walker possesses now just as

much territory as the feet of his soldiers can oc-

he once offered to give away all the kingdoms of the

Walker, I must say, is neither a Turenne ner a Massens. Some of his friends say, in a whisper, that nature has refused him the most ordinary degree of courage; but he has all the skill and talents of Cartouches." His decrees to the effect of reestablishing Slavery and the slave-trade in Nicaragua were concected with the distinguished Franco-American Democrat, Soule, and the American Minister, Wheeler; and it is said that the voyage of this latter to the United States, together with the Arnold of Central America, Firmin Ferrer, is connected with certain arrangements for the carrying such schemes into execution.

Tired of enduring the tyranny of a master who often made me regret the despotism of Haynau and Radetzky, I bought for \$50, paid to Walker's Government, leave to depart for myself and my servant boy, who died of over-exertion and fatigue before I embarked in the Texas. Of the thirty-five Frenchmen who went with me from Havana to Nicaragua, only eight were still alive when I left.

New York, Nov. 19, 1356. Truly yours, \* A celebrated thief and highwayman of the last century.

SECRETS OF FILLIBUSTER DIPLOMACY

A SINGULAR CORRESPONDENCE. General Goicouria to General Walker.

General Goicouria to General Walker.

New-Obleans July 21, 1856.

My Dear General: By the numered document you will perceive that I have transferred my powers to Messre. Plicher and Slater, leaving them charged with the business of raising a lion as early as possible. They also possess the letter of instructions as to the distribution of the funds which they may succeed in obtainings.

I have not much hopes of the speedy realization of funds in this place, and on this account I have made arrangements to have bonds sent to me of the amount of a hundred thousand dolairs, in order to see whether I shall be able, by means of my friends in New York, either to dispose of them for each, or to exchange them for such articles as are immediately required by the army.

is army.

In the mean time I have engaged these gentlemen to send off the steamer which is to sail on the 22d, a thousand pair of

In the meantime I have engaged these gentlemen to send off by the stamer which is to sail on the Ed. a thousand pair of shoes, as being urgently needed.

By mind thaving been much occupied with reflections upon the best plan of constructing the Government under which we are to live. I shall proceed to state to you my ideas, such as they have occurred to my mind, without, however, any pretension that you should be governed by them, but simply by way of aid and assistance to you, in the plans which you may propose to follow.

My opinion is that in the present state of distraction in which the country is, it can for the present be only managed by a dictatorial government, in the nature of a representative body,

my opinion is that in the present state of distraction in which the country is, it can for the present be only managed by a dictatorial government, in the nature of a representative body, consisting of not more than fifteen persons, to be elected by voters who should be composed of those who are able to read and write, and who also pay a certain amount of taxes to the Government.

In this manner the three Departments will be able to supply the above-mentioned number of individuals, who might be denominated consulting Senators, to be presided over by the denominated consulting Senators, to be presided over by the chief Executive of the Stale, and prepare the necessary laws.

Thus the whole organization of the Government could be under the form of a military colony, consisting of a chief and of citizens being devoted to the defense of the country and the soil from invasion, receiving no pay, and the other portion, having pay and devoted to the conquest and regeneration of Central America so long the wirtim of civil wars, the consequences of European despotism and of the absolutism of the Roman Catholic Church under bad leaders. Thus we should form out of our conquered acquisitions a great empire of civilization for all the oppressed people of the world.

\*\*New York Acc 2, 1355\*\*

D. DE GOICOURIA.

Church under bad leaders. Thus we should form out of our conquered acquisitious a great empire of civilization for all the oppressed people of the world.

DEGOICOURIA.

New York, Aug. 2, 1256.

DEAG GENERAL: With regret I discover that my fears are realized as to the loan proposed to be raised in New Orleans. It also appears, to my greater secrow, that the decree which has been passed is conselved in such terms as not to fix the emission of coupons. It is, therefore, to be hoped that you will issue at their decree which will remedy this error, according to the communication which you will receive from New Orleans from the gentlemen who are charged with this affair.

I feel myself bound to write to you concerning this matter of the Travel, inasmuch as I really did not think that such a vital and most important business, especially for you. Sir, would be made a subject of individual gain and profit to the injury of so many other interested parties who have united themselves with you in a work which has so greatly clevated you in the eyes of the civilized world. I will therefore be frank, and tell you what has taken place in relation to this business. Mr. Randolph the world is will the should give up for the sum of #50,600 the privilege of transit and other contracts which he. Mr. Randolph, considered to be worth #250,600. He proposed that he should receive the sum offered, in shares, or in some other more expeditions way. This large demand of compensation caused that no arrangement could be made in the undertaking highestion, with the only party who could, at the moment, give you transportation and supplies immediately to carry yout your pian of regeneration.

I hastened to see Mr. Randolph to ascertain if this important business had been sold to Garrison, who had given up a half share to Morsan. This gave me much surprise, because I always thought that after having engaged all your property with the ancient company, it was you who had a share in the business—an assertion which I feit myself bound to deny halfman

If the contract made with these gentlemen is still subject to you sporobation, and a just and sufficient reason exists that you should not accept it. I am in hopes of obtaining very great advantages by the steps I have taken. In the outset, I will mention to you, Sir, that before I knew of Randolph's selling the privilege, an offer was made to me of the sum of \$100,000 cash to be paid down on the day that the first steamer should be sent off on this basis of the new contract, and \$150,000 more at the end of one year, payable every four months, an condition that he should resume all the property conficated, and also to settle all the claims which might be made by either party to represent any. I was highly peased at receiving this offer, because by means thereof, in the simple form in which is was made. I perceived there was a large sum of money secured for you, which would facilitate your future operations and conciliate the friendship of a powerful opponent—a thing which is worth as much as the mony that you were going to receive, and which also would justify you before the world on account of the former step you took with respect to the Company.

As this is a matter of vital importance to you sir, not only as it would supply funds, but also would place us in a position to be she to show, with a small amount of the same, the goods which are in the basids of the merchant, who has made advance on them I hope to receive.

This is a vital and important business for you. By the success-

n them I hope to receive.
This is a vital and important business for you. By the success
to successful the successful to the supplied with imme-This is a vital and important business for you. By the success full completion of it you would not only be supplied with a tame-diate funds, but, also, we should be able, with a small amount of those funds, to set free a large quantity of goods, which are now held as security by a merchant here for expenses incurred by him. For these reasons I shall await your answer here to althe above particulars, and also to receive from you, besides, the proper credentials, which will be indispensably necessary for me, in order to proceed in an official character to England.

D. DE GOICOURIA.

General Walker to General Goicouria.

On Board the Lavirate, Aug. 20, 1856.

General: You will please not trouble yourself further about the Traveit Company. The matter is definitely settled. As to anything you say about Mr. Randolph, it is entirely thrown away on the settled and the boat is working so much that I can hardly write, but it is the travel of areal impacture to varieff that you should have

The boat is working so much that I can hardly write, but it is a matter of great importance to yourself that you should have the notice I have given you. As the Government has given you no powers, you cannot, of course, promise anything in its behalf. Your obedient servant,

Gen. D. De Golcouria.

General Golcowria to General Walker.

New York, Sept. 9, 1356.

Orneral: I received your letters of the 15th of July, and
15th and 25th of August, is due time. On account of the indisrect attempt of Mr. Oakemin of this city to make approaches
to the Government to jet himself received, without consulting
with any one in which attempt he met with a reducal, I hasten
to reply to your Excellence by saying that I do not think it a

to reply to your Excellency by saying that I do not think it a mitable moment for me to sail for Europe from this port, until your make some decisive blow, so that the English Government may not have an excuse for rejecting me, as your Embassador here was rejected by the Government at Washinston.

There are a great many influences at work against us and our cause; and it is, therefore, becoming that the political horizon, now so dark, should be cleared up to some extent by some successful stroke, which would render my visit to London more effective. Tell them I think it would be most prodent for me to defer my departure. On this account I shall wait here in the expectation of receiving firsh orders from you. Your last letter of the 20th of August has caused me much pain, because I do not see that you explain yourself in it towards me as I deserve you should be to be a product to the context.

e that you explain yoursen and circumstances to contra-nisider it impossible in present circumstances to contra-an in the form and on the terms indicated; and I look an in the form and contain material aid, except from those it as only possible to obtain material aid, except from those are connected with the bouse of Morgan & Garrison, and

who are connected with the house of arrival with no other persons.

All the propositions which come in any other manner and which do not proceed from those who have an interest with you. Sir, as is the case with the above-mentioned firm, are el-culated to the illusery for the Government of Nicaragus is not un this city considered capable of performing even a triffing en-mander of the considered capable of performing even a triffing en-grance. The considered capable of performing even a triffing en-

eagement, much results of the second mean order on I shall be greatly obliged if you will send me an order on I shall be greatly obliged from Means Morson & Garrison for the amount you received from the order which Lieft with you. Accept, &c., D. B. GOICOURIA.

General Walker to General Goicouria.

General Harker to General Golconrid.

Genando. Sept. 27, 1254.

The private private surprised to England. This will make it necessary for me to append a some one else, for now is the time to negociate with Great Britain.

Your faiture to go to England induces me to place more configure than I was disposed to do in certain stalements make to generating your conduct in the Caired States. The least perfect more containey in your course; but the saiden change you administed in your plans and intentions trackets me to social. on amountee in yet plans and incoment of the question of some other person, to not in the as alement of the question or alone of the question of the question

cupy; and when to offers so liberally free farms to

General Gacourus to General Walter

New Take. One 28 1862.

dehided foreign emigrants, he is like the devil, when

Ossilant 1 toward year respected towards as

September 27, which, as wall is yours of the 29th of August, contains represents against me in respect to my proceedings, which are as incontrolled and they are immerited. The system of incolpation which you pursue compels me to speak out some what more explicitly, altered a what I have said in my former letters might be sufficient to satisfy you.

Too blame me for not proceeding at once to England, without points any attention to the reasons alven to you for my not doing so. I considered that I ought not to expose myself to the heard of being rejected by the Cabinet of St. James, in the same war in which Mr. Oaksmith was refused to be accredited by the Cabinet at Washington.

Such was my view, in consideration of the critical and abnormal situation of our Republic. But as ske critical and abnormal situation of our Republic.

Cabinet at Washington.

Such was my view, in consideration of the critical and abnormal situation of our Republic. But to this view of thing—an obvious and just—von pull on trainer of attention, and took master of appoint a build obtained by a manner of attention, and took master of appoint of the pull of the p

an obvious and just—von paid no manner of attention, and took no notice of my remarks. You contented yourself with merely insisting upon a bird obediencedo your ideas, and that, too, in a matter not the most contents as if you were literated to all dress men of an independent character, such as myself, in a style of antibority insist and of persuasion and reason. This is the more surprising, inasmoch as my opinion upon the subject was supported by as veral well informed men and diplomatists.

But spart from the above consideration, and the burstless to the subject was supported by as veral well informed men and diplomatists.

But spart from the above consideration, and the more well-define severe in my resolution of not proceeding to London, when I take in view the decree you have just issued in relation to Slavery in our Republic.

We differ in opinion in this matter, and the more we differint dectins, the more difficult will it be for me to act as embassader from Nonarama in London. England will never look with favor upon such a retrograde step as this decree of yours restabilished Slavery in Nicaragua.

You have met in the same spirit and manner all my efforts to restabilish a connection with the ancient Transit Company, My sole object was to raise for you abundant pecuniary applies, so as to enable you to meet your immediate necessities, and to sustain an American immigration, and also to put a stop to a powerful opposition, which had already caused you much difficulty, and even loss of reputation. All these exertions on my part have only been met with recrimination and reproach on your part.

The finury you have already done yourself by your act to

difficulty, and even loss of reputation. All these exertions on my part have only been met with recrimination and reproach on your part.

The injury you have already done yourself by your act to ward the Company, the evils you have suffered, which still you are suffering, and which threaten you with suffering bereafter, are so manifest that the meter mention of these things will be sufficient for my justification when the mist which more blinds your eyes, shall have disappeared. You have shut your eyes, however, to truth; whether it is that you look upon yourself as divinely infallable in all you do, and are determined to purse your course at all hazards, or whether this that shirtly party has falled your mind faithfulness of my conduct, which has been in perfect harmony with my former services. But as it is I cannot now in any way whatever continue my connexion with you have nominated another person as Minister to England. This will enable me henceforth better to follow my own views in the service of my country. My present declining of that mission from you does not make me an enemy of Nicaragua at when principles are at stake, I care nothing for persons. I shall, therefore, always continue to serve Nicaragua as I have done recently, even after I had received your unpleasant communication of August 20.

We have received by telegraph an account of your triumph at Masaya and Grandas a ver your allied enemies, and we are waiting with great axiety to know all the particulars of the affair.

Accept my sincere congratulations, and I remain your most obedient servant.

The following are the propositions of Mr. Randolph o Mr. Vanderbilt, made June 26, 1856, and referred to

to Mr. Vanderbilt, made sume 2, 1800, and referred to in the foregoing correspondence:

1. The interests of C. K. Garrison shall be protected. All his expenses and outlays in and about the projected Transit Indeshall be reimbursed. Nothing shall be done in violation of his wishes or to his injury.

2. The accounts of the late Accessory Transit Company shall be reopened, and Mr. Vanderbilt have the right to appear in

may prefit, before the present Board of Commissioners in Nicaragua, or some other tribunal, as may be agreed between him and the Government.

3. Before any assignment of the existing grant is made to Mr. V., it will become necessary for him to settle with the Government of Nicaragua certain terms and stipulations which will not be put in writing. These terms will not be onerous, and will consist in services, for which the Government will have the privilege of paying in bonds.

4. The grant to be assigned to Mr. V. on the same terms upon which it is held, viz: on the payment of \$1 per bead for every passinger crossing the Isthmus. Accounts rendered and payments made monthly.

5. For my services in this arrangement I shall receive the sum of \$50,000, payable on the execution of the papers. For my grant, an interest to be reserved as follows, viz:

One dollar for each passenger coming into the State and there stopping.

One dollar for each passenger coming into the State and there stopping.

One dollar for each passenger leaving and starting from the State.

One half dollar for each passenger transported within the State a tistance greater than twenty miles.

Two and a half percent on all freight earned within the waters of the State, but not to include freight treasure.

Payments to be made mouthly, and free access to all books and accounts by self or agent at all times.

6. The reservations here mentioned constitute, in my judgment, the best interest in the grant. It would probably give a control over the whole business. I will sell it to Mr. V. for the sum of \$250,000.

7. Any money which Mr. V. will furnish me the means and opportunity of making, in speculations in stock or otherwise, to be credited as payments on the foregoing sums of \$50,000 and \$250,000.

8. I will procure a revewal of the corporate existence of the late Accessory Transit Company, or an incorporation of a new company, at the option of Mr. V.

9. I will procure for Mr. V. a bank charter for term of years, trained on the principles of the New-York banking law, and in which the bonds mentioned in article 3 shall be taken as security for the circulation of the bank, in the same manner as State stocks are taken in the State of New-York.

This article is no mart of the present contract, and, the failfill.

same manner as State stocks are taken in the State of St. York.
This article is no part of the present contract, and the fulfillment by Mr. V. of his stipulations is not conditional upon its performance by me. It is to be understood as a distinct and separate engagement on my part, for the performance of which I am to render my best services without pay, after the reciprecal engagements contained in the foregoing articles have been fully performed.

been fully performed.

10. I offer this proposition on the faith of Mr. V.'s assurances of the disposition and the relations of C. K. Garrison toward him, and from what I understand to be the purport of Mr. C. K. G.'s letters of a recent date.

Mr. Vanderbill's Reply. The interest of C. K. G., there is no doubt, can be settled etween him and the Transit Company.
 Account to be opened is agreed poin, and the place where commissioners are to act. New York as it is the only place here the books of the Company have ever been kept, and

here they now are.

3. I cannot answer, as its terms are not stated.

4. Is very well, and is easy of settlement.

5. "Any sum that should be paid by the Company must be one by its stock of its bonds at consumms ion of the whole

Mr. Randolph to Mr. Vanderbilt. concluding suggestions I take in good part, and offer my s. Please return by W. my paper, as I now return yours. · Impossible. I will have nothing to do with stock except ollaterally, as stated in the project.

## POLITICAL PREACHING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I am an Episcopalian, and go to church in the Fifth avenue. On Thanksgiving day we had a sermon from a young clergyman, in place of one from our own n inister, who was sick. The sermon turned out to be a political one. Our minister is bitterly opposed to political sermons, but he does not object, it seems, to this particular kind. We were advised to thank God, among other things, that the Union had just been saved, and our liberties confirmed-that is to say, that the Republican party had been defeated; and some-thing was said in disparagement of the State of New-York and its Senator. Now, what did he mean by the liberties of his countrymen, when 4,000,000 of them are suffering in the worst form of Slavery, by contrasting their enviable condition with that of the miserable peo-ples of other lands? Were he and his family slaves themselves, do you suppose we should see him that ples of other lands? Were he and his family slaves themselves, do you suppose we should see him thanking God for "our liberties" confirmed, and for the Union preserved which has lately become the means of extending and perpetuating Slavery? Let him, one of the privileged, thank God for the privileges of his class, but not for the liberties of the people. Better might the aristocracy of other lands thank God for their liberties, contrasting them with the sufferings of the four millions of Americans here.

But I write, not to say this, but to move for the consideration of your readers who have the misfortune to

But I write, not to say this, but to move for the con-sideration of your readers who have the misfortune to sit under such preaching, whether it is not their bounded duty to leave such places and go where, in-stead of a sickly, lame and mutilated Gospel, they can hear it in all its purity and fullness and strength and power. It has been disreputable to preach the whole Gospel—should we not make it, if we can, disreputable to preach less than the whole Gospel? A collection was afterward taken up in aid of aged and infirm clergymen of the Episcopal Church, one of

and infirm eleggmen of the Episcopal Church, one of my favorite charities, but the discourse had put me to reflecting that the Episcopal ministry had, so far as I knew, since the establishment of that church, been the friend of the oppressor, and is so still as witness the action and pastoral letter of the House of Bishops at the late Convention in Philadelphia and the preaching the late Convention in Philadelphia and the preaching of its ministers, with one or two exceptions, everywhere. So I concluded to leave this charity to these who agreed with the minister, and give myself to the suffering poor of Kanses where they would not be likely to contribute. Please credit the inclose? So in your Fund to Yours, &c. New York, Nov 21, 1000.

Distriction Occupance - A Whole Family
Distriction Occupance County

DISTRISSING OCCUBRENCE.—A WHOLE FAMILY
DISTRICTED—A private letter from Morgan county
Illinois, in forms us that a most distressing cerualty
or, rather, series of casualties, occurred about three
miles from Jack onville, a few date ago, to which a
whole family fell victime. A small girl daughter of a
whole family fell victime. A small girl daughter of a
whole manied Ironmorger, while feeding the pigs,
having get into the pen where they were confined for
the purpose, was attacked by a victor and and tomato
shockingly that she died. A large hole was eaten in
her side by the savage beact, and size was otherwise
mangled. The shock on the mother at the horrible The shock on the mother at the horrible a killed her too. The next night a campbers spectace affect her too.

our exploded accidentally, in the bouse killing one could investig, and so severally injuring another that he not expected to recover.

St. Louis News. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET. Last evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the plane-forte manufactory Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Twenty-second street, belonging to the estate of A. E. Brooks. The fire originated in a two-story building in the rear, which was occupied principally by machinery for turning plane-forte legs, cutting planks, &c. There being a large amount of very inflammable material about the premises, the building was seen enveloped in flames. So fiercely did the fire rage at one time that an extensive conflagration was apprehended, and it was only by the greatest exertions on the part of the firemen that the fire was principally confined to the building in which it originated. front building was on fire several times, but it was saved from material damage, the roof and windowsashes only being destroyed. Mr. James Rodgers occupied the second floor of the rear building as a piano-forte action factory. His less is about \$200. No insurance. John C. Tucks occupied the fourth

Company. The piane manufactory belongs to the estate of A. E. Brooks, the business being carried on by James Brainard. Quite a large number of new pianos were saved urinjured. Loss between \$8,000 and \$10,000; insured for \$6,000 in six different companies, the names of which we could not ascertain. The property was owned by Madame Sophronie Peilsee, whose loss is estimated at \$2,000.

on tools and work \$800 in the Washington Insurance

The dwelling house of Dr. Webster, President of the Free Academy, No. 14 Lexington avenue, and the adjoining building, No. 16, were in imminent danger during the hight of the fire, but, save a scorching of the paint of the rear window-sashes, the premises were saved harmless. Peter Cooper and one or two other old citizens residing in that part of the city, and sev-eral firemen, were in Dr. Webster's house, and, with the use of wet blankets, kept the sashes from taking fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused from some defect in the furnace in the ergine-room.

FIRE IN COENTIES SLIP AND SOUTH STREET. Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the building Nos. 23 and 23] South street, forming an L in shape, and extending to No. 23 Coenties slip, occupied on the lower floors by Mr. Springer and another German as wholesale liquor stores; second floor as offices by Jas. Hand, shipping agent of the Philadelphin Line of Packets, Chas Wooster, shipping master, Thompson & Hunter, shipping agents; third floor by William T. Herrick, flour dealer, and fourth floor by William A. Crolius, sailmaker. The fire was first discovered in Crolius's sail loft, and is supposed to have originated there, but from what cause has not yet transpired. A portion of the second door, the third and fourth floors and roof were nearly destroyed. The building was owned by E. H. Herrick, and was damaged to the amount of about \$2,500. Insured. Loss of Mr. Crokus about \$2,000. No insurance. Mr. C. had just finished a new set of sails which

were to go out on Monday.

Loss of Mr. W. T. Herrick between \$5,000 and \$6,000. A large number of barrels of flour were thrown out of the window, and thus entirely destroyed. Messrs, Tallen & Jackson, N. O. commission merchants, occupying No. 28 Coenties slip, sustained considerable damage by water. Messrs. J. H. & E. Lewis, ship chandlers, occupying No. 26, sustained damage by water to the amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000. Insured for \$6,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company. None of the other occupants being present, we were unable to ascertain the amount of their losses or in

surnnees. The alarm in the Seventh District about 12; o'clock this morning was occasioned by the ignition of the ruins of the above fire. No further damage was done than before mentioned.

THE MARRIAGE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1856. Our Thanksgiving to-day was signalized, at 20 clock by the marriage of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, to hiss Ada Cutts of Washington, after which the married couple took the cars for their future residence in

Chicago.

The bride was accompanied to the altar by several bridesmaids: but the Senator, being a widower, went slene. Only a few of his personal friends, including General Shields and Senator Slidell, were present. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Byrne of the Roman Catholic Church, in the religion of which the bride was educated, at the Georgtown Numery. Senator Douglas, himself, is not known to have decided teanings toward any religious faith though some of his friends draw a favorable inference from his recent land donation to a Baptist College in

from his recent land donation to a Baptist College in Chicago.

In the matter of age and personal beauty there is a wide difference between the bridgeroom and the bridge. Miss Cutts is tall, elegantly formed, with a sweet, ovalince, large brown eyes, small Grecian fershead, around which are entwined the heavy braids of her glossy and abundant chesnut hair. On her clear, peachy complexion there is a perpetual war of the roses—the red and the white—each falling to maintain a sole supermacy. Altegether her tout ensemble, as the flunkeys say, fully vimilisates the good tase of the "Little Giant."

For the gratification of your lady readers, the current

say, fully vimicales the go.d tase of the India Giant."

For the gratification of your lady readers, the current story as to the way the match was brought about, may be worth mentiaming. Three months ago the Judge, as Mr. Douglas is familiarly called, called at the hoose of bis friend. Schater Bright, who lives just opposite Mr. Cutts, and it so happened that Miss Cutts was there also. Immediately after she laft. Senator Bright remarked to his compect. "Douglas, it a really a shame you're not manifed. You ought to find a wife at once, and there's the lady for you." The suggestion seemed to strike Douglas with the force of novelty. Accordingly precuring an introduction from Mr. Bright to the house over the way, he soon four dithe recommendation nore than borne out by the actual reality, in the personal and mental charms of Miss Cutts. He became a frequent visiter, and the engagement was made in the requent visitor, and the engagement was made in the atter part of the Summer, though it did not transpire

latter part of the Summer, though it did not transpire until a few weeks ago.

Miss Cutte may be twenty-two years of age. She is a cotemperary and member of the circle of belles, all now married off including Adelside Smith. Florence Greenbow, and others, who once formed a great attraction at the receptions and balls of Washington. Her father Jamas Madisor. Cutts, an officer in one of the Departments at Washington, is a nephew of Mr. President Macison, and enjoyed a considerable intimacy with his uncle, in whose family he resided. In politics he is an old-line Whiz, though not long since he volunteered a communication in The Union, testifying to the good opinion which President Madison held of Mr. Puchanan. He is a gentleman y quiet men and much liked in Washington society.

As for Mr. Douglas, every body ought to be familiar

liked in Washington society.

As for Mr. Douglas, every body ought to be familiar with his antecedents and appearance. In point of years, he has decidedly the arvantage of his bride, being about twice as old. In person he is short and stocky, a cort of truncated giant, whence his well known designation. He has a ref, semewhat rowdyish face, large features, the ness being rather retrouser, but still the features the ness being rather retrouser, but still produce the retrouser of the still produce the retrouser. large features the ness being rather retrouse, but still with an expression indicating rather a rude, unrefined nature, and an imperious energy, than any settled rearness or multirity of disposition. In truth, I think tim a very good natured, pleasant man, individually, lie is perfectly willing, after abusing or being abused to the most violent manner, to extend the right hand of fellowship to his enemy, though his political hostility is correlenting. He is said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, the result of ferturate speculation in Chicago lots, saide from the property, mostly in Louisians plantations, left for his two lattle boys by his first wife. While at Washington, he haves in a hand-ture old-festioned stuccood house in the outskirts of the city, together with a sister who, with her husband, experintand his domestic affairs.

The Peoria, Illinois, papers say that the milk sick ness is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Mask ness is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Mask ness is prevailing to an alarming the mask from the dishundred head of cartie died in one week from the dis-case one farmer lost forty fine cattle. It is still even one farmer lost forty fine cattle. It is still even one farmer lost forty fine cattle. It is still even one farmer lost forty fine cattle. It is still make or butter in the whole region. The discase al-mate makes its appearance in places where its causes exist. In seasons of extreme drouth.

ANOTHER FILLMORE ORGAN COLLAPSED -- The Clevelander one of the bogs American papers which belved in Ohio to get up a "triangular fight" in order to east Bullana, has given up the guow.

## Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe

EXPLANATORY AND RETROSPECTIVE

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune. GOTHA, Germany, Oct. 27, 1866. More than three months have clapsed since I sailed from New-York in the Asia, and not a link has yet been forged in that chain which is to connect THE TRIBENE and its readers with their roving friend and correspondent. "All beginnings are difficult," says a German proverb, which I have found to be true; but to less true is the French antithesis: "The first step is the only difficulty." I have delayed taking this first step, not from any want of treadmill practice, but because it was to be the begipning of a two years' race, and I determined first to take breath, and gird up my loins for the start.

Ab, my friends, known and unknown, to whom I have written from Ethiopia and Palestine and and fifth floors of the front building as a finishing department. He sustained about \$200 less. Insured with you from under the arch of the aurora borealis. with you from under the arch of the aurora boresile. and from the isles

Where wild Lofedon
Whire to death the roating whale,"

you do not know how much more easy it is for you to read (difficult as that may be, sometimes) than for me to write. Did you ever try to eatch a colt which has been stabled all Winter, when he is turned out to grass again ? Even so irksome is it to drive to the pen a brain which has been steadily in barness for two years and a half in the land of lectures, the empire of newspapers, the swift, unresting, excitable, overworked Republic. The spirit of Work infects our atmosphere: we cannot escape the malady. Our souls are pitted and scarred with it, and there is no vaccination whereby we can avoid it. If you once plunge into the stream, you must strike out with the boldest, while breath and nerve remain. There is no such thing as reet inside of Sandy Heek, and I felt no relaxation of the unnatural tension, until the Gulf Stream rolled its tropical opiate between me and the maternal shores. Our country gives us everything, but she exacts everything from us in return. What if we play trusht now and then? what if we fly from the never-ending task, to dream a Summer day in the quiet air of Europe, or the lazy languor of the East ! We leave our household gods to swait our return. and we pray that the urn which is to hold our ashes may be placed beside them.

But the relief of a Summer holiday in Europe! The sober, respectable repose of staid and starched Old England-the gay nonchalance of Parisian streets-the drowsy quiet of slow, good-humored, patient, warm hearted Germany-the deep, delicious draughts of Alpine air, cool from the eternal glaciers, and musical with echoes of the cow-herd's horn-the silent dream of Venetian days, and the sublime desolation of the Roman Campagna-te feel all this, and to see it anew, through three pairs of young American eyes, which looked on Europe for the first time, was an overpayment for all foregone tell. I gave myself up to it with an idle satisfaction in which there was no reproach, except when a stray TRIBUNE fell into my hands, and I remembered that two votes were lost to Frement (mine and my sailor's) by my absence. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the space which my letters would have occupied, had I written aconer, has been used to better advantage in the momentous campaign which now draws near its close. God grant that to-morrow week may give to Freedom that victory which must be here in the end :

I am now taking a few weeks' rest in my German home, before setting out on my journey to the north, and will commence my suspended duties with a brief resumé of my Summer's experiences, which you, in the breathing-time after the contest, may find space to print, and my friends leisure to read. I landed in Liverpool on the 21st of July, in the midst of a violent rain (as usual), and under circumstances of delay and discomfort, which strongly suggested a comparison in favor of New-York. Thence, by familiar ways, through levely Warwicksbire to London, where I spent eight days. The season was over, and the great city was rather dull, but I was in time to witness the last represeatations of Ristori and Johanna Wagner. The former I saw in Medea, a rôle which than any other, perhaps, to contrast her with her great rival, Rachel. She is much the more beautiful of the two, and has the advantage of speaking a more musical, passionate and sympathetic language. Her reading is very fine, but falls a little short of that exquisite artistic perfection which Rachel has attained. With a noble head, a full and rounded figure, and beautiful arms, her posess and gestures have not the same antique grace. She touches more, however, if she charms less. Medea's vows of revenge against the faithless Jason were superbly declaimed, but you did not feel quite sure that she would be capable of carrying them into effect. The terrible calmness of Rachel, in

Rozone, on the other hand, chills your blood. Wagner, whom I heard in Tancredi, is an im posing young lady of thirty-as nearly as I could guess by gas-light-with a profusion of fair hair, blue eyes, a long nose and an ample mouth. She is exceedingly self possessed and independent in her demeaner, and both looked and acted the young knight with a great deal of spirit. Her declamation is magnificent, and impressed me much more than her singing. Her voice appears to be somewhat worn, and she has fallen rather short of the public expectation.

We visited Sydenham, where we were enraptured with the glories of the Crystal Palace-a work which makes all fable seem possible, except the remance of large dividends. It is a sublime idea to bring a quarter of a mile of the tropics into the raw mists of England-to rebuild Egyptian and Assyrian temples among the groves of paim and beside the pools of lotus-to restore the glittering courts of the Albambra and make them fragrant with their native bay and myrtle-to collect together in one dezzling company the artistic glories of all ages and the vegetable splendors of all zones. What a new world is here opened to the laboring million of London! But in England poverty is a crime, and piety helps to keep it so. Piety says gin is loss sinful than instruction and healthful recreation, and she keeps the door locked.

We ran down to Aldershott one day to see Victoria review the Crimean troops. There was twenty thousand encomped on the hot moors: the bermemeter stood at 90°, the dust was enormous. and the Queen far off, so that we were scarcely paid for the trouble. As a spectacle, it was by no means brillisot, and pleased me less than a parade of our gallant New-York firemen. The men were chestnut brown, and their uniforms showed much darning and patching: their step was careless, and they looked fatigued and bored. I was surprised to see so many mere boys in the ranks, and so feer teteran so dier faces. They certainly fell much below the average English physique, and even below that of the soldiery of the Foreign Legion. From London it is but a step to Paris. I bad